



ONE OF YOUR REASONS for coming here for clothes will be our way of selling them. You will appreciate, of course, the high priced, high values we offer; the certainty of quality is

Everything we show; the fact that we have Hirsch Wickwire Co.'s goods here in new weaves and models, made exclusively for us. All these things count. But our way of doing counts, too. Your money is simply on deposit here until you know you're satisfied. No matter what you buy, or pay for it, we guarantee satisfaction. This is your store, and we're running it in your interest; you'll realize what such a store means to you some day, if you don't now.

Hirsch Wickwire Co.'s. Clothes

Nowhere else in this section of the state will you find such a showing of these superior goods, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35. We are selling lots of this high-priced clothing; our own selection of fabrics and patterns, foreign and American, made on models of our own choice, exclusively for us. Grays, blues and olives are the popular fall colors; we have anticipated a great demand for them, and offer a very great variety of patterns, mixtures and combinations, special values in suits at \$25.00.

A Great Stock of Fall Overcoats

A great exhibit of latest weaves in grays, oxfords and olives; new models, overcoats, raincoats and top-coats. This store is decidedly overcoat headquarters; exceptional values at \$25.00, many are silk lined; others from \$10.00 to \$35.00. LOWER PRICED SUITS AND OVERCOATS. If you want something good in a suit or overcoat at \$10.00 to \$15.00, better spend your money here. We look to quality rather than profit in these goods; stylish in weave and cut, and we have all sizes.

A Store for Young Men

In these days there are young men's special styles; too often the quality is sacrificed to the style; but not here. We have the broad shouldered, dip front coats; the extreme peg trousers, the very snappy college models, which are dear to the hearts of the young fellows. The best of them are made especially for our young men's trade by Becker Mayer & Co., at \$15.00 to \$25.00. We have suits that we can guarantee as low as \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Bring your boys here for clothes; you'll find here the highest grade clothing for boys ever made. The best goods we can find in the market; not too good for high-class boys. Suits from \$3.50 to \$7.50. We sell a lot of suits at \$5.00, you can't match them at the price. Some of them have two pair of pants. Our hat department is a place where a man can get what he wants in the new up-to-date styles. All styles here, soft and stiff. The Fred Special and Royal Arms brand, an imported English hat are the best hats made to sell at \$1.00. Others from \$1.00, up.

Columbus Shirts are making a great hit in Vinita, especially our \$1.50 value. Made in many handsome colors. Others from \$1.00 to \$1.00. We also make shirts to order from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Pajamas \$1.50 to \$3.00. Boys' blouses 90c to \$1.00. Neckwear 25c to \$1.00.

No Trouble to Show Goods.
You'll Not Be Urged to Buy.

Dan Myers

Corner Wilson and Canadian Avenue
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The Daily Chieftain

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trayed the interests of their constituency that they might back in the sunlight of the smiles of those who handled the purse strings of the organization of which Cannon and Aldrich are members?

Every time a mistake is made by a democratic official it is immediately brought to the attention of the people of Oklahoma by a special officer whose duty it is to check all state records. The state inspector and examiner has done his duty as laid down by the law and the work of all democratic officials is as an open book. Compare this method of procedure with that of the Territorial administration when every error was purposefully covered up and no officer authorized to check the records and see which system you liked the best. The one is republican which was in vogue when Oklahoma was a territory, the other is democratic and put into operation by the administration.

COMPLAINTS FILED WITH CORPORATION COMMISSION

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 12.—Two complaints were filed yesterday with the corporation commission each of which shows that the citizens of Oklahoma do not need longer to follow the injunction that they formerly received to "Tell their troubles to the policeman." The town of Carmen, Alfalfa county, makes complaint against the K. C. & M. & O. railway and charges that on September 26th a car of oil containing eleven thousand, eight hundred gallons was billed to Carmen from Keifer, Okla. The oil was to be used as fuel by the city in making steam for the light and waterworks plant which is owned by the city. It is alleged that the car remained on the side track at Cherokee until October 8th, and that the corporation commission order No. 148, providing that cars shall be moved at least fifty miles per day was violated. Although the K. C. & M. & O. railway and the Frisco railway both run through Carmen there are no connecting tracks and the city asks that the corporation commission compel the building of connecting tracks between these two roads.

A petition from Stillwater, Okla., asking for additional freight and passenger facilities over the K. C. & S. was also filed with the corporation commission.

The complaint brought by the citizens of Chandler against the Frisco railway requesting the building of a brick or cement walk around the depot in place of the cinder walk which had been provided was dismissed, the railroad company having complied with the request before the case came to issue.

PEARY SUBMITS HIS PROOF IN CONTROVERSY WITH COOK

(Continued From Page 1.)

viates any possible claim that they were away from him.

Certain questions on independent

lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary in some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys.

Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that had occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cable boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

The narrative of these Eskimo boys follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Franke and nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, and in Commander Peary's old house in Prayer Harbor, then went through Rice Strait to Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Franke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others then proceeded up Flagler Bay, a branch of Buchanan Bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay of the North" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this north, thence north through Sverdrup's "Roughe Sound" and Nansen Strait.

On their way they killed musk-oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen Strait (shore of Axel Heiberg Land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolotingwah and Inghito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Franke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7th. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Franke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1905, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time I took a shoo went back to the cache and got his gun which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that

their sledges still had all they could carry so that they could not take more.

After being informed of the boy's narrative that Dr. Cook had suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back in it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans. No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they then went south west along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island as drawn by the first boy, was criticized by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes Land and Ellie Ringnes Land.

This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no changes of drawings were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellie Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land, the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above italicized portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the Pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip North of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a

journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledges and no supplies.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the Pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some six to seven miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees North) to the Pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then travelled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav Sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegian Bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eld's Ford" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Slinmon's Peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Collin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining

sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

The statement in regard to the fresh elder duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July. (This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narrative were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement. This locality of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where during his stay in that region he obtained elder ducks' eggs.)

From Cape Vera they went on down into the northwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the Sound, killing three bears at the point called on the map; to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some musk-oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk-oxen.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad light in the coast of Cadogan Ford; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Pankah, Itook-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,
Master S. S. Roosevelt.
D. B. McMillan,
GEORGE BORUP,
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

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